CROSS-EXAMINATION.

BEECHER AT HIS BEST.

Conundrums of the Committee.

CONGENIAL SPIRITS IN COUNCIL. THE DEPTHS OF DESPONDENCY LIGHTED UP BY WORDS OF WIT-CARPENTER'S FOLLIES-

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.-The following is a portion of the morning cross examination of Mr. Beecher by the Plymouth Church investigating

SEECHER'S AMBITION.

and the first thing on getting home there would be some confounded development opening on me in this state of mind, in which I had no longer any resistancy or r bound in me. So I would work the whole week out, and that is the way it happened time and time again. On one of these occasions I went to Mr. Moulton's store. Moulton has alway treated me with the greatest personal kindness. He never had refused by day or by night to see me or listen to me. I never saw him out of mood toward me. After the first few mounts he treated me as if he loved we was probably born for diplomacy.

Moulton was probably born for diplomacy.

A. Yes. never saw him out of mood toward me. After the first few months he treated me as if he loved me. On this occasion I went down to the store off. Now anything like that all but kills me. I don't wish to push myself upon anybody. To seel that I have pushed myself upon any human being who does not want me, is enough to kill me, and to be treated so by him at that time, made it seem to me as though the end of the world had come. For he was the only man on the globe that I could talk with on the subject. I was shut up to every human being. I could not go to my wife. I could not go to my children. I could not go to my brothers and sisters. I could not go to my church. He was the only person not go to my church. He was the only person and arrangements and steps that had been taken? go to my wife. I could not go to my children. I do it, an could not go to my brothers and sisters. I could not go to my church. He was the only person to whom I could talk, and when I got that rebuff from him it seemed as though it would kill me, and the letter was the product of that mood into said yes

which I was thrown. Mr. Sage. When was the interview with the pistol?
A. The first interview was at Moulton's house, December 30, and the next was at my own on the Q. 1nd you consider the interview at Moulton's house a threatening one? I have heard from some source that the door was locked.

A. That is stated in my statement. Tit on at that time make any of adultery?

Q. What was Mr. Moulton's manuer at the time when he demanded the retraction of Mrs. Titton? Was it turestening?
A. Is ould describe to as being one of exceed-

ingly intense excitemen . Q. Do you suppose that you or the community would have heard any thing of these troubles of Tilton with his family had he been a succ

A. I am morally certain that the thing would have been deeper buried than the bottom of the sea if Titton had gone right on to a prosperous career, and he had bad the food to which he had been accustomed. But Tilton is a min that starves for the want of flattery, and no power on God's ear; h can ever make him happy when he is not receiving some incense.

Q. I understand by your statement that you first met Moulton at Page's studio; is teat cor-

A. I date my knowledge of the man from that time. He was having his picture painted at the same time, and we met there occasionally. I recollect being impressed with the feeling that he was an acute fellow, and that he had strong literary tastes, as he has.

Q. Had you ever visited his house in a social recovery tastes as he has. way prior to his call at your house on this busi-

A. Never. Q. Then you had no intimate personal rela-

tions with him? A. None.
Q. So that when he came to you he came ather as Tilton's friend than otherwise?

A. Altogether. Q. When did you come to believe that that

lation was becoming one of mutual friend-

A. I can not tell you, but it was some time afterward. The transaction was made during the consultation which they held as to how Bowen should be managed so as to do, as they said, justice to Tilton. Once or twice he said to me when I told him something, "Henry, that is the right thing." I recoilect that on one occa-sion I made a confidential statement to him about some matter that they never could have found out otherwise, and he said (I don't recollect the words: I only have a recollection of the impression that was made on my mind) that I never should regret putting confidence

in him. It sprung from some statement that I had made. He gave a token of his pleasure at my trust in him as if to encourage, as it were, a full trust, and he sa d that I never should regret having put confidence in him, which I shall regret to the day of my death. the day of my death.
Q. If you used the words, "He would have

been a better man in my circumstances than I have been," what did you mean by them? A. I do not know, I'm sare. The conversation A. I do not know, I'm sare. The conversation ran on hypothetically in respect to the betrayal of a friend in the hour of emergency; in respect to undermining Titton just at the time when Bowen and all the world were le ving him; in respect to a want of fidelity. There is one thing that you are to bear in mind. A thing that I have never mentioned to any of you, and that have never mentioned to any of you, and that had very st one influence upon me. never can forget a kindness done to me. [Mr. Beecher here told a story of Titton's going to Washington and having his son Henry appointed Lieutenant in the regular army.] d. Here are three letters written on February 7, 1871. I am not quite sure whether I under-stand you correctly, in saying that you did not stand you correctly, in saying that you did not see Theodore's letter to Mou ton of that date

A. I have no remembrance of it. I only knew that there was an arrangement made among us to bring an influence to bear upon Elizabesh, in consequence of ner state of mind. I used to say to him: Moulton). I am a man walking in open air and full of work, and Theodore is at loose and doing whatever he pleases, and we can come down and talk with you and have can come down and talk with you and have counsel. But what human being has kitzabeth Tilton to tak with her in her trouble? She shut up at home, sick a d unbefriended, and it is not generous for us to let her go unthought of and uncare: for." I was always saying that

"Would to God, who orders all hearts by His kind mediation, Theodore and Elizabeth and — could be made friends again. Theodore will have the hardest task in such a case." Precisely what did you mean? Why that last sen-

A. It is all a muddle to me, as I don't recell

There was a family that by circumstances A. There was a family that by circumstances had been brought to titterest antagonism, at a time of the most profund adversity. When Titon had to struggle for his livelihood, for his name, for his position, and for his household, everything put togethe, he was in a situation in which he had got to exert nimself in every way for restoration in every manner, and the point was that she should co-operate with way for restoration in every manner, and the point was that she should co-operate with him as well as with his friends. If she had her sorrows to bear at home, he had his too. That is what I think it likely may have suggested those words, but I don't say that it is, because I don't remember, Elizabeth, you know, was immensely bitter against Theodore, and felt that she had been the segretary of one of the last year, "As things are conting to manage Tiston. He is going to manage you." I have said to him once or twice, "Moulton, Tilton is longer headed than you are, and he has outwisted you." I have said to him, "The time is coming in which I see distinctly you have not to choose between Tilton's sustement and mine." He said, "The twill in fault in respect to his mora conduct. How against Theodore, and felt that she had been the segretary of one in the last year, "As things are considered to him say that in the content of these ever occurred.

A I do emphatically deny that either of these seems ever occurred.

Mr. White, in one part of your statement you into a better that in their existence. In a later part of your state ment you say that it is, because I don't remember, distinctly you have not to choose between Tilton's sustement and mine." He said, "The twill in fault in respect to his mora conduct. How do you reconcile these two statements?

A lift completely and the point in the last year, "As things are content to him." White is and to him, which I see that in December, 1870, you heard of him once or twice, "Moulton, Tilton is longer headed that in December, 1870, you heard of him once or twice, "Moulton, Tilton is longer headed than you are, and he has outwisted you." I have said to him once or twice, "Moulton, Tilton is longer headed that in the resistence. In a later part of your state ment you say that in December, 1870, you heard of him once or twice, "Moulton, Tilton is longer headed that in the last of him once or twice, "Moulton, Tilton is longer headed than once or twice, "Moulton, Tilton is longer

forbidding me ever to enter his house again.

Q. Nothing else?

A. No. I frequently said I wished I was dead, and Theodore Titton came and said he wished he was dead, and Mr. Moulton was frequently in a state which he wished he was dead, and Mrs. Moulton said, "I am living among friends every one of whom wishes he was dead," or something like that. I don't know that it was smarter than that, but she put it in a way that was very indicrous. Every one of us used to be echoing that wish. We were vexed and plagued together, and I used the familiar phrase, "I wish I was dead."

Q. The outside gossip is what you referred to in that line of contemplated suicide?

A. It was not. My general purpose in the matter of this whole thing was this, and I kept it as a motto of life, "By patient continuance in well doing to put to shame those who falsely according to the continuance in well doing to put to shame those who falsely according to the continuance of the continuance Mr. Sage. I would like to inquire how Moulton first entered this case, and how he came to be your confidant?

A. Mr. Moulton was a schoolmate and friend of Tilton, and Tilton, when his various complicated troubles came upon him, in connection with Bowen went to Moulton and made him his edviser and below. That is the way he came instead of considering the fore roing state of my instead of considering the fore roing state of my instead of considering the fore roing state of my his adviser and helper. That is the way he came instead of considering the foregoing state of my nto the case.

Q. Can you tell us how you came to write that to be interpreted by the past as well as by the present or future. I can not interpret Mr. Moulton?

A. I would come back from a whole week's lecturing, and would be perfectly fogged out, and the first thing on getting home there would and the first thing on getting home there would

me. On this occasion I went down to the store to see him, and his face was cold toward me. I proposed to walk with him, and he walked with me in such a way that it seemed to me as though it was irksome to him to have me walk with him, and as though he wanted to shake me off. Now anything like that all but kills me. I off. Now anything like that all but kills me. I off. The store was that if the worst should come to the worst he could compel a settlement. He intimated to me, time and again, that he had such materials in his hands respecting. Therefore, that as he

A. It referred to this: If I had been left to man age this matter simply myself. I should have said yes or no. That would have been the whole of it. But, instead of that, the matter went into

Moulton's hands, and Moulton is Q. He had condoned his wife's fault. What did you mean by this? A. Condoned has a legal meaning and a gen eral meaning. But I use the word as a literary man would use it, not as a lawyer. If I used it in a legal phrase it would have been offense,

no fau t. Q. In using the word fault, do some particular act of Til on? A. I refer to the complaints he made in general in respect to her. You know perfectly well what was the impression conveyed to me from the begining to the end, and that was that I had stolen into his home, and that I had taken advantage of the simplicity of hi- wife to steal ner affection to myself and away from him. Q. And do you mean to say that you had that n your mind when you used the word fault?

A. I suppos - I did. Q. You say in the same letter that he hadenined upon you most earnestly and solemnly betray his wife. In what respect?

A. Not to betray this whole difficulty into which his household had been cast. Consider how it is. I appeal to every sensitive man and culti-vated nature in the world, if any greater evil can befull than to have a woman, a wife and mother made the subject of evil investigation as it respects her moral character, for no greater harm can befall a woman than to be talked harm can befall a woman than to be talked about from house to house with discussions as to the grade of offense, and probable nature of offense and cause of offense and everything about it. Next to stabbing a woman dead, is to talk about her virtue, and if the public suppose that in order to interpret these letters, I must refer to vulgar, physical, gross indignity, then they are live on a plane where I do not live. You reliving on a plane where I do not live. You re-member that I was aware that in addition to toe trouble involving my name, Tilton has also in acts of jealousy accused his wife of criminal intimacy with several gen demen of whom I was not one, and had asserted in the presence of witnesses that all her children except the first were children of those gentlemen respectively. In such accusations unknown to the world. The mere rumor of them would cast an ineffaceable blight upon his children. Nothing would have induced me to make this explanation, but that Tilton has deliberately chosen to cast a blight of precisely the same kind upon those very child-ren by his subsequent course, and all that is left to me, is the power to speak of his abomnable accusation, with the scorn which such a horrible fal-chood deserves.

Q. You refer to some points which have already been considered for a month. "I have a strange feeling on me that I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last serman." Do you refer to the same condition of health and You refer to some points which have al-

mind that you have described?

A. I refer to the fact simply. That was my state of mind during this great trouble, although if you were to collect all the language I have used at various time, it might produce an impression that I had wallowed in a sea of unparalleled distress. I have had stormy days, and have suffered more from this that probably all other distress. I have had stormy days, and have suffered more from this than probably all other causes in my life put together; yet, laking the four years together, I have had more peace and more profound insight into the wants and sufferings of men. Since I have become acquainted with trouble and despair, I have had an experience in the higher regions of christian life that I worth all the sorrow and suffering that I have had to go through to get to it. have had to go through to get to it.

Q. Is it or is it not true that in the course of these matters Tilton expressed a strong desire that the secrets of his family should not be

A. A ways. At least, that was his mood except when he fell into a strange mania at times. There were times in which it was very evident that he perfectly longed to be obliged to bring out or to have somebody bling out a scandalous sto y on his family that he might have the credit wi h the world of being so magnani-mous as still to stay at home and live with his

Q. He e comos a clause in which you express profound confidence in Moulton's fide ity. Does hat correctly represent your own feelings?

A. It does. Although Moul on was n t 'he man that I should se'ect as an ideal man, I thou ht hat in that o e particular of fidelity to met, by the amou t of anxiety he was willing to give by the amount of nxi-ty he was willing to encounter, by the doin of work which I suppose is more agreeable to him than to me, that is of seeing different partie and of ferreting out stories and running things back to their source, which I utterly about in social relations, and consequently trying to keep me in good heart, and presenting to me the best sides of Tilton's character, which he never falled to do. When I brought to Moutton what seemed to be the head and trees hereal to be the head and trees hereal to be the head. vivid reconse to not the making up of the letter, or the precise moots under which I wrote; I can notifive the reason of the sentence.

Q. I call your attention to it because the criticism is made in certain quariers, and if set as though it was no use whole thing, and I felt as though it was no use which I was aimed against him. I have said this ferred to Mr. Meditous sections in the first time restoration of the family?

A. Well, out seed, in the restoration of the family?

Q. What do you sak for? I sit that you three should be made friends against.

A. To, that we should a lieve a word of such thin s, and I will make intended the next time I would see him, he cannot guirles, "and the next time I would know it. remember her feetly sure I would know it. I was neither feetly sure I would know it. I was neither feetly sure I would know it. I was neither feetly sure I would know it. I was neither feetly sure I would know it. I was neither the sub count of the tran cendent description in any way, and the examining committee had had a most improve the feetly sure I would know it. I was neither feetly sure I would know it. I was neither feetly sure I would know it. I was neither feetly sure I would know it. I was neither feetly sure I would know it. I was neither feetly sure I would know it. I was neither feetly sur proposed no counter operation, no documents and no helr, I was staggered, and when Tilton subsequently published his stat-ment after he came to this committee, when that come out I in which he said you touched his wife's ankle never heard a word from Moulton. He never sent and were found with a flushed face in the bed for me nor vi ited me or did a thing. I waited for him to say or do something, for I had s id to

A. The impression made by him during the four years of friendship and fidelity was so strong that my present surprise and indignation do not seem to rub it out. I am in that kind of divided consciousness that I was in respect to Elizapeth Tilton, that she was a saint and the the chief of sinners, and Moulton's hold upon my confidence was so great that all that has come out now affects me as a dream.

my confidence was so great that all that has come out now affects me as a dream.

Mr. Winslow. In your letter of February 5, 1872, you speak of the possibility of a ruinous defense of you breaking out. How could there be be any ruin us defense of you?

A. A defense of me conducted by ignorant people, knowing nothing of the facts, and compell-

ing this whole a alanche of wind to descend upon the community might have been ruinous I think now as I then felt.

Q. It would then be injurious? Where you would say injurious, I would Q. You speak of remorse, fear and despair.

A. I suppose I felt them all. Whether I was A. I suppose i feit them all. Whether i was justified in so feeling is a question. When i lived in Indianapolis, there was an old lawyer named Calvin Fletcher, a New England man of large brain. He was a Methodist and a christian man. He took a peculiar fancy to me, and he used to come to see me often, when I was a young minister, and I would see him a great deal. He would make many admirable suggestions. He would make many admirable suggestions, one of which was that he never admitted any body was to blame except the party who ten dered the complaint. Says he, "I hold mysel responsible for having everybody do right by me, and if they do not do right it is because I do not do my duty." And now, said he, "in preach-ing during your life do you take blame upon yourself, and don't you be scolding your church an i blaming everybody. It is your business to see that your folks are right. "Well, it sank down into my heart and became a spring of influence from that day to this. If my prayer meetings do not go right it is my ault.

If the people do not come to church

I am the one to blame for their not coming. If
things go wrong in my family I find the reason in myself. I have foreseen quarrels in the church. If I had left them alone they would burst and break out, but acting under that advice, and doing my own duty, I have no difficuity in my church.

Q. An anonymous letter to the committee Q. An anonymous letter to the committee from a free lover says that you have a reservation in your philosophy which would enable you to say, "I had no wrong conduct or relations with Mrs. Tilton," having in your mind a belief that what you are charged with doing was right. What are your ideas on this subject?

A. I am not versed in the philosophy and casuistry of free love. I stand on the New England doctrine, in which I was brought up, that it is best for a man to have one wife, and that he stay by her, and that he do not meddle with his

and I wrote in reply that they were ruined be

Q. You speak about having sent Mrs. Tilton a copy of your book. Was that an act of tesy especially to her?

A. No. I gave them out to friends. When one book would come out I would give a copy to a friend, and so on. I have not been a great distributor of my own books, only in cases where it would be a real pleasure, and from an intimation that it would be so. Q. Are you clear in your recollection that you never met the Woodnulls more than three A. I am perfectly clear, that is, to speak to

Q. State the times and pinces. A.Ou one occasion I was walking with Moulton in the general direction of Tilton's house, when he said that Mrs. Wo dhull would be there. I at first he itated, and he said: "Come in and just see her." I said: "Very well." I went in and after some conversation down in the parlors, I went up stairs into this famous boudolr room, where she sat waiting, and like a spider to a fig. she rushed to me on my entrance and reached out both her hands with the utmost earnest ness, and said how rejoiced she was to see me. I talked with her about five minutes and then went down stairs. My second interview with her was on one occasion, when I had been with some 20 or 30 gentlemen to look at the warehouse establishment of Woodhull & Robinson. We were on a steamer that had been chartered for the occasion, and when I came up Moulton said: "Come with me to town." He never told me there was to be any there was to be something in New York in the evening, and that there were to be a number of literary ladies present, among whom was Mrs. Woodhu l. I was placed at the head of the table, near Mrs. Moulton—I think on her left. Mrs. Woodhu'il was next to me, or else she wa first and I was next—I don't remember which At the table she scarcely deigned to speak to me. I addressed a few words to her for polite-ness' sake during dinner, but there was no sort of enthusiasm between us. My third and last interwiew was at Moulton's house—She had addressed to me a threatening letter, saying that she wou'd open all the scandal if I didn't preside at Steinway Hall, and in reply to that Moulton advised that instead of answering he letter, I should see her and say without wit nesses what I had to say. She brought with her her great subject. It was in type, and my policy was to let her talk and say little, which policy was to let her talk and say little, which I did, and she went on saying, "You know you believe so and so," and I said nothing and so oa, from point to point, until I said at last: "Mrs. Woodhull, I don't understand your views; I have never read them thoroughly. As far as I do understand them, I do not believe in them, and though I am in favor of full discussio, et presiding at meetings I seldom do for anybody, and I shall not do it for you, because I am not in sympathy do it for you, because I am not in sympathy with your movement." Q. Has Mrs. Wo dhull any letters of yours in

A. Two, I suppose, unless she has sold them.
Q. U on what subjects?
A. She enclosed a letter to me with one from my sister, Mrs. Isabella Hooker, inviting me to be pre-ent at a suffrage convention at Washington. To that letter I replied briefly in the negation. tive, but made a few statements in regard to my ideas of women voting. The other letter was just before her scandalous publication. She

just before her scandalous publication. She wrote to me a whining letter, saying that her reformato y movements had brought u on her such odium that she could not procure lodgings in New York, and that she had been turned out of the Glisey House, I think, and asking me in a very ignificant way to interpose my influence or some other relief for her. To that letter I replied very briefly, saying that I regretted it when anybody suffered persecution for the advocacy of their sincere views, but that I must decline interference.

terference.

Mr. Claffin. These are the two letters, the signatures of which she showed to Bowen and myself. It was r ported that by these letters you were to he sunk 40,000 fathoms deep. I told were to be sunk 40,000 fathoms deep. I told Bowen before I went there that I knew of the existence of the letters and that was all they contained. Bowen made a journey clear down to Connecticut on purpose to go up there.
Mr. Winslow. Did you ever meet her al

A The first time I ever saw Tilton's.

A. Mr. Moulton opened it.
Q. Now, as to what occurred in your library, and in Titton's bedchamber. I refer to occasions in which he said you touched his wife's ankle, chamber of his hou A I doemphatically deny that either of these

aggrieved one. I had not been anything like so aggrieved as I now suppose she has been.

Q. In the same letter of Feb. 7, you say, " fourse I can never speak with her again with
Q. Has Moulton any secret of yours, in paper, was under full per-uasion of the truth of these in document, or in knowledge, of any act of things. One of the very first things to which A Because when the matter came to me from Bowen, and t rough a visit to Tilton's tamily,

out his permission, and I don't know that even then it would be best." Why did you say that?

A. Because, either at the time of that letter from Mr. Bowen or in its immediate vicinity, Mr. Tillon, as I have an impression now, sent. Tillon, as I have an impression now, sent. Q. Nothing else:

A. Not teat I am aware of.

C. Nothing else:

A. I have none.

Q. Nothing else:

A. I don't k low.

A. The impresion made by him during the control of the committed in the words A. Never.

Mr. Tracy. Did you ever in fact hold any such celations, do any such act, or utter any such word?

Mr. Cleveland. In your statement you have alluded to one judgment of \$5,000. Have you furnished any other money to those parties? A. I have furnished at least \$2,000 besides the

Q. To whom did you pay that money? A. To Moulton. Q. In various sums?

A. In various sums, partly in cash and partly Q. Have you any of those checks? A. I have several. I don't remember how

many.

Q. Where are they?

A. I have some of them here; one of June 23.

1871, drawn on the Mechanics bank, to the order of Frank Moulton and endorsed in his bandwriting; and one of May 29, 1872, to the order of F. D. Moulton, and also endorsed in his handwriting. Each of these that are marked "for deposit" acress the face, have been paid.

Q. As nearly as you can recoilect, how much

Q. As nearly as you can recoilect, how much money went into the hands of Moulton?

A. I should say I have paid \$7,000.

Q. To what use did you suppose that money was to be appropriated?

A. I s apposed that it was to be appropriated to extricate Tilton from his difficulties in some way.

Q. You did not stop to inquire how or why?

A. Moulton sometimes sent me a note saying twish you would send your caeck for so Q. Did you usually respond to the demands of Mr. Moulton for money during those months? A. I always did. Q: Under what circumstances did you come to

pay the \$5,000 in one sum? A. Because it was represented to me that the whole difficulty could be now settled by that amount of money, which would put the affairs of the Golden Age on a secure footing, so that they would be able to go right on, and that with the going on of them the safety of Tilton would be assured, and that would be the settlement of the whole thing. It was to save Tilton pecuniarily.

the writer understood had sure of that. There were two checks, each of sure of that. There were two checks, each of them amounting to one or two thousand dollars more, and I should think it amounted in all to about six thousand dollars, although my memory about quantities and figures is to be taken with great allowance. But it produced the impression on the that the writer had given him one or two thousand dollars in cash down, and as the writer explained in the letter, it was not convenient to give the balance in money at the time, but that the writer had drawn time drafts ime, but that the writer had drawn time drafts which would be just as useful to him as mone and Moulton slapped the table and said: "Ye It was." Afterward, when I got home, and was chinking about it in the morning, Why, said I, what a fool. I never dreamed what he meaut. Then I went to him and said to him; "I am willing to make a cont ib tion, and put the thing beyond a controver.y." Well, he said something like this: that he thought it would be the best investment that ever I made in my life. I then went to the sav-ings bank and put a mortgage of \$5,00 on my house. I took a check which was given me by ings bank and put a mortgage of \$5,000 on my house. I took a check which was given me by the bank's lawyer, and put it into the bank, and on Moulton's suggestion that it would be better than to have a check drawn to his order, I drew the money in five hundred dollar or one thousand dollar bills, I have forgotten which. But i know that they were large, for I carried the roll in my hand, and these I gave into his hand. From time to time he spoke in most glowing terms, and said that he was feeding it out to Toeodore, and he said that at the time of the first installment he gave Theotore \$500 at once, and that he sent with it a promissory note for Theodore to sign, but that Theodore didn't sign it, but sent it beck to him, saying that he saw no pros-

sent it back to him, saying that he saw no pros-pect in the end of paying the loans, and that he could not honorably, therefore, accept them, and refused to sign any note, and Moulton laughed significantly and said that Tilton subsequently took the money without giving any note.

gold if 'liton would not publish that letter, and at that siage of affairs Moulion feit profoundly that Tilton could not come out with a disclosure of this matter without leaving Moulton in an awkward position, and that he offered \$5,000 in gold if Tilton would not publish that letter. It led to some little conversation about a supply of money, and he said that I had he we had many friends who have died and some who have not died, and yet under all this I have lost brothers. gold if liton would not publish that letter, and at that stage of affairs Moulton feit go on in his course.

Q. That you had better give your whole for-Yes, rather than have Tilton go into this health or powers for labor and usefulness are impaired? fight. Was that before or after the publication of

preached but oue- on that day, and on the evening of that day he saw me and ald to me in a conversation. 'You ald to me in a conversation. You have never mentioned about that \$5,0 "." I said have never mentioned about that \$5,0 °C." I said yes, I had mentioned it to one or wo persons. I mentioned it to Oliver Johnson for one, because he was saying something to me one day about what some of Tilton's friends were saying and I incidentally mentioned that to him, which he never repeated, I suppose, to anybody.

Montion said: "I will never nomit that; I shall deave a limit of the said of the deny it always.'

Q. Have you any objections to stating what Tilton's friends were saying to Oliver Johnson and others? What did Oliver Johnson say to

Titton soon after the payment of the \$5,000?

A. I do not kno w the month in which I did not have trouble with him; but he made a special outburst at the end of the month of May, 1873, on account of the publication of the tripartite agreement, which led to my letter to Moulton of June 1, 1873.

Q. Here is a letter da 'ed May 1, 1874, in which Tilton referate some story of Carpenter's about your obtaining money. Bid you receive that letter?

A. I did, sir. It was a magnificent humbug. I knew that Triton knew that he had been tinkling my gold in his pockets for months and years, and he wrote that letter to be published

Q. What did you understand by Carpenter's relations to many a ions to money matters?

A. My first knowledge of Carpenter was that he was putting his nose into this basiness which did not concern him. That was also Moulton's impression. I asked Moulton one day, "What under the sun is Carpenter doing around here and meddling with this matter?" He summarily damned him, and represented him as a good natured, well meaning busybody. I asked him why he didn't tell him distinctly that his p esence was not wanted. He said that his p esence was not wanted. He sa "Well, he serves us some useful purpose When we hear of things going on in clubs any place n New York, we put Carpenter of the track and he fetches all the rumors, and we have the track and he fetches all the rumors, and we have the conditions to the conditions and the same him to find out what we could not get when use him to find out what we could not get cher-wse," and I did find that he not only did that, but Carpenter was one of those good natured men whose philanthrophy exhibited itself in trying to settle quarrels and difficulties by picking up everything he could hear said by, for or against a man, and carrying it to the parlies where it would do the most harm possible. He was a kind of genial, good natured fool and in all this matter he has been a tool morthan a helper. He has never once done any thing except in the kindest way, and never one done anything in the whole of this matter from the beginning to the condition.

once when the council was in session and our document was published. There was a phrase introduced into it that Tilton thought pointed to him, and Tilton that night was in a bonfire of fiame, and walked up and down the street with Moulton. I was in at Freeland's, and in

my education was beginning to tell on me a little, and I said to Mr. Carpenter, distinctly Mr. Carpenter, that is a matter which I can have nothing to do with. Idon't know but that if Tilton wishes to go to Europe with his family and live there for some time that his friends would be willing to raise that amount of money, but that is a matter you must talk over with somebody else, not with me. Onebody else, not with me.
Q. Did you say that if Tilton printed his documents you would never ascend that pulpit A. I never said that, and I should never talk about the thinz with such a weak man as he. Q. Whe introduced the subject of going

Europe when Carpenter came to see yeu? A. He did,
Q. In the statement which you have made,
and letters which you have published, you express great agitation, sorrow and suffering, even
to anguish, How do you reconcile that with the tone of your public ministrations, and with the declarations of peace and trust which have fallen from you from time to time in the lecture

A. I explain it in precisely the same way as I do the words of Paul, who said he died deaths daily: that he was the offscouring of the earth, having the care of all the churches, and yet with all this burden on his mind he described himself as living in the most transcribed. himself as living in the most transcendent religious peace and joy. That stands on record in lous peace and joy. That stands on record in human literature. Godly sorrow worked the joy. The first effects of these troubles to me were most anguishing and despairing, and oftentimes I have in them as a snip heaves on the sea not make no progress, and yet can not be still. But after a little came, the reaction, and by the power of the Holy Ghost my mind was lifted about these things, and said to myself: "It is my cusiness as a man and a minister to live the doctrines I have been preaching. I have a ways been elling Q. Did you ever receive any note of security whatever or evidence of debt from Moulton or has there been any offer to return the money to you?

been preaching. I have a ways been elling people how to manag sorrow, and telling men how to bear up under their trubles. I determined that I would not flinch, whine or sit down. I must stand up, and I did not care how A. Nothing of the kind. It was never expected to be returned by either party.

Q. Has Moulton said anything to you about the money in a comparatively rece t period?

A. About the time of the publication of the Bacon letter, I think, I had been given to understand that he had offered so,600 in letter if the money in a comparative in the letter is the letter in the

etter give him my whole fortune than have have never been more sustained than I have in Notwithstanding your great suffering dur-Q.

A. I can't be certain about that. It was about forward and preach; I never measured how long that dime. to this matter, whether you had ever spoken in that to any one, or expressed any anxiety in your mind about 1.? that to any one, or expressed any anxiety in your mind about 1.7

A. He did n t many weeks, ago in the last interview I had with him.

Q. Since the publication of that Bacon letter?

A. Yes; I think it was the Sabbath day after the appointment of this committee. I are school but one feeling and reason, and body and soul I give to my c untry and to my after the appointment of this committee. I never-had better health than I have to-day. I do not propose to be id e, and I shall do sga'n what I did in the beginning of my life. I never asked anybody permision to work. I shall not as anybody for permission to work now. The channels I work in may flow here or there, but

> CLOSING IT'S LABORS. ACTION OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH-THE COM-

New York, August 14.-At the business

could for Thion, but that his association with Woodbult was fared to him, and I could not make any head against it, and with regard to the other. I said to him that I had been willing of this heaf freed a resolution to the effect to help him materially, and that recently I paid to help him materially, and that recently I paid that unless the examining committee thinks boat. As Mr. Allen went in a sail boat, he positived him. Q. Hid you see and have a conversation with it necessary to take urther testimony or ex- saw nothing of the dog till he noticed him Q. Hid you see and have a conversation with the cessary to take through the saw nothing of the dog the little coming off the Gazelle upon his return. The coming off the Gazelle upon his return. The dog had been to the island with his master payment of the Shad, as I was going to church the prayer m eting. Mr. Shearman went on in the steamer, and naturally supposed he payment of the Si, so, as I was going to church in the morning. I me Tit on standing right opposite the house; he put his a m through mine, and was in his most bear the mood; while was talking all the way of grace, me cy at d prace to me, should be that the committee that time t recoil c, thinking that So,000 was that the trace in mollifying.

Mr. Clastin. Did you at any time receive the note which the committee have in evidence, as I llows: "H W. B trace, merc, and peace.

T. T. Sunday morning."

The properties of the witnesses in the steamer, and naturally supposed he to say that he thought that all the witnesses would go by the same conveyance on this occasion. One needs to be careful what one says m the presence of so wise a dog."

Gov. Talbot and staff and the Fish Commissioners of Massachuseits have mapped out a fortnight's sport at Schago Lake in the morning."

date as possible, consistent with the best interests of truth and justice.

This resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned. Mr. Beecher leaves for the White Mountain next week. Many of his church members and other friends called upon him to-night to express sympathy and bid him good bye.

THE CHENEY-WHITEHOUSE CASE. THE FAMOUS SUIT ENDED AT LAST-A DECI-SION THAT CHENEY WAS NEVER LEGALLY DEPOSED-THE CASE DISMISSED.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 15 .- In the Circuit

Court this afternoon, Judge Williams rendered a decision in the famous Cheney-Whitehouse case. Application was made to Judge Williams last spring by the counsel of the Whitehouse side of the controversy for an injunction restraining the Rev. Charles E. Cheney from longer preaching in Christ Church and the organization from the farther use of the church property. The case was argued for sevearal days, and was taken under advisement by the court, who gives his opinion to-day. The court deciared that the objections to the form done anything in the whole of this matter from the beginning to the end that was not a stupid blunder. I made up my mind from the beginning that as I was silent to everybody in this matter, I would be especially silent to Carpente. I recollect but one interview with him that had any particular significance. He came to see me once when the council was in session and our of the original bill were not well taken and cipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church; that the property was held for the benefit of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and not for the low you to say, "I had no wrong conduct or relations with Mrs. Tilton," having in your mind a belief that what, you are charged with doing was right.

A. I am not versed in the philosophy and cassuitry offree love. I stand on the New England doctrine, in which I was brought up, that it is down in the safety of Tilton would be assured, and that would be the settlement of the whole thing. It was to save Tilton pecuniating of the whole thing. It was to save Tilton pecuniating of the whole thing. It was to save Tilton pecuniating of the whole thing. It was to save Tilton pecuniating of the whole thing. It was to save Tilton pecuniating of the whole thing. It was to save Tilton pecuniating of the whole thing. It was to save Tilton pecuniang the whole thing of the whole thing. It was to save Tilton pecuniang the whole thing of the whole thing. It was to save Tilton pecuniang the whole thing of the whole thing. It was to save Tilton pecuniang the whole thing of the whole thing. It was to save Tilton pecuniang the whole thing of the whole thing. It was to save Tilton pecuniang the whole thing of the whole thing of the whole thing of the whole thing of the whole thing. It was to save Tilton pecuniang the whole thing. It was to save Tilton pecuniang the whole thing of the whole thing. It was to save Tilton pecuniang the whole thing of the whole thing. It was to save Tilton pecuniang the whole thing of the whole the whole thing of the whole thing o In April, and that was when Moulton had a present at the trial and final deplan on foot to buy the Golden ge of Tilton and cision, it was not a court within the send him to Europe, and Carpen er came in and meaning of the church canon and its action talked with me about it. I recollet very dis-tine beginning to be enlightened. was void; that upon the second trial the court had no jurisdiction over the subject were beginning to be enlightened. matter, and its decision was also void; that court had no jurisdiction over the subject matter, and its decision was also void; that the bishop had no power to sentence except in pursuance of the finding of a church court, and such findings being invalid, his sentences were also void, and Cheney was never legally deposed from the ministry. The bill is therefore dismissed for want of equity.

GLOSTER BEATS RED CLOUD.

THE HORSE TAKES SECOND MONEY. THE BEST FOUR HEATS EVER TROTTED-A DEAD HEAT BETWEEN GLOSTER AND RI CLOUD-OTHER ROCHESTER RACES.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 14.—The unfinished 2:38 race was won by Frank Wood.

SUMMARY. Purse of \$2,500 for the 2:38 class: \$1,200 to the first, \$700 to the second, \$400 to the third \$200 to the fourth.

Frank Wood. Time, 2:30, 2:24, 2:25%, 2:24%.

The 2:20 race was won by Gloster. The first heat was a dead one between Gloster

8	and red Cloud.
2	SUMMARY.
ğ	Gloster
ij	Red Cloud 2 2
H	Sensation3 4 4
ij	St. James 5 3
i	Gazelle
ğ	Camorsdis.
ă	Heurydrawn.
S	Time, first heat, by quarters, halves, three
	quarters and mile, 35, 1:0914, 1:4314, 2:18; second
]	heat, 34%, 1:08% 1:43, 2:17%; third heat, 34%
ä	1: 83, 1:42, 2:17; fourth heat, 84%, 1:08, 1:83%
-	

SUMMARY. Purse, \$4,000 for 2:31 horses; \$1,750 to first, \$1,150 to second, \$700 to third, \$400 to fourth Nellie Irwin. lady Star.

This is the best four heats ever trotted.

The 2:31 race was won by Nettie Irwin.

Time, 2:25, 2:27, 2:2614, 2:29, During the afternoon Goldsmith Maid, Lulu and Mambrino Gift were shown upon the track. President Weitney, of the association, called them to the judge's stand and presented each of them, on benulf of the ladies of Rochester, with a beautiful collar made of flowers.

It is reported that in Germany the largely increasing number of short-sighted persons is believed to have resulted from the imperfect modes of teaching and learning. In England a similar increase has been observed in all schools, not excepting those of the highest class and universities. It has been ascertained in Germany, a London journalist declares, that "short sight is, in large measure, due to the unnatural positions children are compelled to assume by reason of the awkward construction of the CTION OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH—THE COM- desks and seats, and to the imperfect light-MITTER'S REPORT—BEECHER OFF FOR THE ing of the school building. The same resuit, attributed to the same causes, appears in Sweden, Denmark, Swizeriand and America, and in all of these countries steps

I llows: "H W. B crace, merc, and peace.
T.T. Sunday morning."

A Yes hasent non Sunday morning, by his wife, who had it taid on my pulpi stand.

Mr. Cleverand. If your mortgage was dated

And when the twas done it would be happy out a fortnight's sport at Schago Lake in Maine, beginning text Monday. They have in view the transfer of salmon and other fish the investigation had been fidelity to the